R. Dale Thomas (pers. comm.) reports specimens of *Ilex verticillata* from Evangeline Parish, La. (*Cormier 1157*, NLU in 1978) and Rapides Parish (*Thomas 50023*, NLU in 1976). *Ilex verticillata* also appears to be native on the southern Sabine drainage and further searching along low banks of the Old River in Calcasieu Parish or below Toledo Bend may result in new locations for this predominantly northeastern species.

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DICHANTHIUM ANNULATUM AND *BOTHRIOCHLOA PERTUSA*, (POACEAE), NEW TO LOUISIANA—Numerous species of the Old World genera *Dichanthium* Willemet and *Bothriochloa* Kuntze have been introduced as experimental grasses into parts of the southern United States where some have become naturalized (Chase 1951, Gould 1975, Allen 1980). Previously in the United States, *D. annulatum* Stapf. was known as an escape from cultivation in Texas and Florida (Gould 1975, D. Hall, Univ. of Fla., pers. comm. 1987). The discovery of about 300-400 plants of *D. annulatum* growing in the median along Interstate Highway 10, St. James Parish, 1.0 mi E of the St. James/Ascension Parish boundary, ca 7.0 mi NNW of Gramercy, 23 May 1987 (*McKenzie 606*, FLA, LSU, NLU, SLU, TAES, and US), represents the first report of this species in Louisiana. This introduction appears to have been unintentional.

Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus has been recorded in coastal Texas, Alachua, Clayton, Dade and Monroe counties, Florida, and Oktibbeha County, Mississippi (Gould 1975, Chase 1951, D. Hall, pers. comm., 1987). The first record for Louisiana was collected in Washington Parish, along Louisiana Highway 16 ca 200 meters east of the Tchefuncte River bridge near the Tangipahoa Parish boundary, 17 Oct 1986 (*L. Smith 1487*, LSU). A colony of numerous individuals was growing on the roadside

embankment about 20 meters from the roadway. Its presence may be associated with the activities of the nearby LSU Dairy Experiment Station even though they have no records of introducing this particular species as a forage grass.

We thank David Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, for providing distributional information for these species and Steven Hatch, Tracy Herbarium, Texas A&M University for confirming the identifications.—*Paul M. McKenzie, Louisiana Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Lowell E. Urbatsch, Department of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, and Latimore Smith, Louisiana Natural Heritage Program, P.O. Box 44124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.*

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CYPERUS HYSTRICINUS (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO FLORIDA

—*Cyperus hystricinus* Fern. is a distinctive and widespread eastern North American sedge. It is rare to occasional in well drained sands of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains from New Jersey, south into Georgia, then west into southwestern Arkansas and eastern Texas. *Cyperus hystricinus* has an umbelliform inflorescence of simple oblong spikes in which the spikelets are primarily one-fruited and all but the terminal few divaricate to declined. It may be distinguished from closely related *C. retrofractus* (L.) Torr. and *C. plukenetii* Fern. by narrower glabrous leaves and bracts, glabrous culms and peduncles, spikelets with golden-brown scales, and usually narrower achenes. During systematic studies of *Cyperus*, done primarily at Vanderbilt University Herbarium, specimens from the following herbaria were examined: EKY, FLAS, FSU, GA, GH, IBE, LL, MISSA, MO, NATC, NLU, NY PH, SMU, TENN, TEX, USCH, USF, UWFP, VDB, VPI, and VSC. Among them none of *C. hystricinus* from Florida was found. Furthermore, recent floristic treatments of Florida contain no reference to *C. hystricinus* (Ward 1968, Wunderlin 1982, and Clewell 1985). Although nomenclature of this complex has been problematical (see Carter & Jarvis 1986), it seems apparent from their keys and